

Idaho Grain Market Report, February 9, 2023—NEW CROP PRICES

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lwilder@barley.idaho.gov 208-334-2090 www.barley.idaho.gov



Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday February 8, 2023. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	Barley (Cwt.) FEED 48 lbs or better	MALTING Open Market Malting	Wheat (bu.) Milling #1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Rexburg / Ririe	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Idaho Falls		8.30-16.25	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Blackfoot / Pocatello	No Bid	15.50	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs	13.25		8.10	9.43	9.74	9.43
Burley / Rupert	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	14.25		7.86			
Meridian	12.50		7.45	9.10	8.82	
Nezperce / Craigmont	10.21		7.90	9.36	9.16	
Lewiston	10.73		8.16	9.62	9.42	
Moscow / Genesee	10.24-10.93		7.75-7.93	9.39-9.51	9.19-9.31	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday February 8, 2023. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			8.45-8.55	10.16-10.26	10.06	
Ogden			8.52	9.89	9.72	9.89
Great Falls	13.12	15.62		9.11-9.21	9.21-9.41	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending February 8. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for 2022/2023 for the week of January 20-26. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—With more than 60 percent of the American West, Southwest and Central Plains categorized as D1 – moderate drought – or worse, the American Farm Bureau Federation conducted a fourth round of its survey to evaluate drought's continued impact on farm and ranch businesses. The 17 states including and north of Texas, along the central Plains to North Dakota and west to California, are vital to the U.S. agricultural sector – supporting almost half of the nation's \$364 billion production by value. Drought conditions, which continue in many areas, put production of those commodities at risk – along with the stability of farms, ranches and local economies reliant on crops, livestock, and downstream products and services for income. To further quantify some ground-level drought impacts, the federation distributed a fourth drought-conditions survey between Oct. 19 and Dec. 13 to state and county Farm Bureau leaders, staff, and farmer and rancher members in the affected states. The survey includes several demographic questions to distinguish state affiliation followed by three separate sections – Crop-Specific Factors, Livestock-Specific Factors and General Water Access. Each section consists of a set of issues farmers and ranchers may be facing because of persistent drought conditions – such as selling off portions of the flock or herd, or reduction in expected harvest yields. On a scale of 0 – not at all prevalent – to 5 – extremely prevalent – respondents were asked to select how prevalent each issue was in their area based on their own experience or outreach with members. Each section also includes a dedicated area for further commentary. Importantly, the geographic footprint of extreme drought has shifted between 2021 and 2022, with states in the Pacific Northwest like Washington and Idaho having relatively better conditions. But states like Texas, Kansas and Arkansas have faced widespread drought in the highest D4 or exceptional-drought category. It's worth noting, data collection took place before the many recent precipitation events. (AgUpdate.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending February 8. SWW prices ranged from up \$0.03 to up \$0.35 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.09 to up \$0.14; DNS prices were up \$0.02 to up \$0.41 and HWW prices were up \$0.09. USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for the period January 27– February 2 at 131,400 MT. Destinations were to Mexico (76,000 MT), Colombia (43,600 MT), unknown destinations (39,000 MT), Ecuador (28,800 MT), and Japan (26,000 MT). Exports of 538,100 MT were to the Philippines (121,000 MT), Mexico (81,300 MT), South Korea (55,200 MT), Iraq (52,100 MT), and Ecuador (45,800 MT).

Wheat News—Expect less precipitation and close to average temperatures as global weather patterns shift to an El Niño warming cycle this year, a weather expert told farmers Tuesday morning during the Spokane Ag Show. Art Douglas, “The Weatherman,” is known for his long-term forecasts given every year at the event. Many farmers in the region look forward to hearing his predictions as they plan spring crops. Douglas, professor emeritus of atmospheric sciences at Creighton University in Nebraska, discussed global and regional conditions as a three-year La Niña cycle is coming to an end. When temperatures warm in the Pacific Ocean this spring, it will give rise to an El Niño. This will make the Northwest drier than normal. “The sooner El Niño starts, the sooner it dries out in the Pacific Northwest,” he said. Colder weather is likely to continue across the continental U.S. from now through April, while the El Niño develops on the equator, he said. Then “a big switch” will take place in May, when the continent warms up and the El Niño takes over. Overall, Douglas predicts “a very good crop for the United States based on this forecast,” and sees “no hint that we are going to have any kind of major drought in the U.S. affecting Midwest crops.” Meanwhile in the Northwest, spring planting will also be difficult for farmers as precipitation will be low. “You may eke through with normal to slightly-below-normal precipitation in March and April,” he said, “but come May, it is going to turn drier as well as warmer.” June in the Northwest will be relatively cool, then temperatures will warm in July and August. Precipitation will be near normal, turning a little drier in midsummer before monsoon moisture arrives in August. Finally, Douglas predicted a moderate fire season for Eastern Washington and North Idaho because of the cool June and wet August. Current drought conditions indicate strongest fire danger in central Oregon and northern Montana. (Spokesman)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for period January 27– February 2 were 1,160,300 MT, were to Japan (388,200 MT), unknown destinations (308,200 MT), Mexico (107,000 MT), Guatemala (70,800 MT), and Panama (67,000 MT). Exports of 394,900 MT were primarily to Mexico (283,900 MT), Costa Rica (33,200 MT), Canada (26,300 MT), Hong Kong (15,300 MT), and Nicaragua (12,200 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending February 8 averaged 1.000 million bbls/day down 2.7 percent from the previous week and up 0.6 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.000 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.417 million bbls on February, down 0.1 percent from last week and down 1.5 percent from last year. An estimated 100.51 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 2.211 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 102.62 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.275 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending February 9, 2023

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, February 9, 2023:

Commodity	March 2023	Week Change	May 2023	Week Change	July 2023	Week Change	Sept 2023	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$7.57¼	\$0.00½	\$7.68	-\$0.00¼	\$7.73¼	\$0.01½	\$7.82¼	\$0.02
KC HRW	\$8.79	\$0.06	\$8.68	\$0.01¾	\$8.55¾	-\$0.02	\$8.54¼	-\$0.04
MGE DNS	\$9.17½	-\$0.04	\$9.10	-\$0.04¾	\$9.04½	-\$0.05¼	\$8.86½	-\$0.04¼
CORN	\$6.70¾	-\$0.06¾	\$6.69	-\$0.06½	\$6.58¾	-\$0.06	\$6.04¼	-\$0.06¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mixed on concerns about tight supplies of high protein wheat and fresh forecasts for dry weather in key production areas of the U.S. Plains. **Wheat futures prices ranged down \$0.05¼ to up \$0.06 (per bu) over the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices were down as export demand remains very sluggish. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.06¾ to down \$0.06(per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil was further boosted by supplying supply chain issues arising in Turkey, due to the earthquake and in Norway, due to a technical fault.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.4 million bbls/day during the week ending February 3 was 448 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 87.9% of capacity last week. As of February there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 2.423 million bbls from last week to 455.111 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 438.961 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 2.932 million bbls to a total of 120.522 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 141.142 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 5.008 million bbls to 239.606 million bbls, under the 254.646 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.444 per gallon on February 6, 2023, down \$ 0.045 from last week’s price and unchanged from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$4.539 per gallon, down \$0.083 from last week’s price but up \$0.588 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, February 9, 2023 to close at 78.06/ bbl (March contract), up \$4.67 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—February 7, 2023

Northeast: Changes to the U.S. Drought Monitor this week were limited to a slight expansion of abnormally dry conditions in West Virginia and improvements on Long Island where moderate drought was removed and some of the abnormally dry areas contracted.

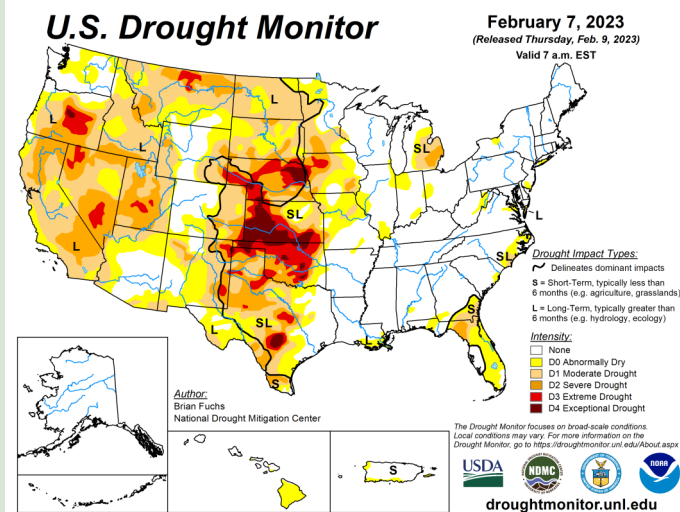
Southeast: Improvements were made in Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Midwest: Abnormal dryness expanded in northeast Missouri, western Illinois, and Indiana.

High Plains: No significant changes in the region this week.

West: Improvements were made in Montana, Utah, portions of California, and Nevada.

South: Drought expansion in the Oklahoma panhandle, west Texas, and southern Louisiana.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—February 9, 2023

West: Mostly dry weather prevails. However, some light snow is falling early today across the eastern slopes of the central Rockies. In addition, showers are arriving across western Washington in conjunction with an approaching cold front. Foggy conditions are occurring early today in parts of California's San Joaquin Valley.

Plains: Breezy to windy weather prevails in the wake of a departing storm system. Snow showers linger in a few areas, primarily across the central Plains. Temperatures have fallen from record-setting readings earlier in the week but remain at near- to slightly above-normal levels for this time of year.

Corn Belt: A dynamic storm system is moving northeastward across the middle Mississippi Valley. Weather-related impacts include mild, showery, windy weather across the eastern Corn Belt; heavy rain in the lower Great Lakes region; and a band of wet snow extending northeastward from northern Missouri. Recent and ongoing wet weather in the lower Midwest has largely eradicated drought but has resulted in increasingly muddy conditions in fields and feedlots.

South: A cold front extends southward from the lower Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast. In advance of the front, spring-like warmth is promoting early-season fieldwork, including land preparation for planting in Florida. Elsewhere, showers and a few thunderstorms are occurring in the vicinity of the cold front, while drier, slightly cooler air is overspreading areas from the Mississippi Delta westward.

Outlook for U.S.: Mostly dry weather will dominate areas from the Pacific Coast to the Plains during the next 5 days, although exceptions may include the Pacific Northwest and the southcentral U.S. In the latter region, precipitation will occur late in the 5-day period, starting early next week, as a developing storm system emerges from the Southwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for February 14 – 18 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures from the Mississippi River eastward, while colder-than-normal conditions will prevail from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal precipitation across much of the nation's southern tier, including Florida's peninsula and an area stretching from southern California to the lower Rio Grande Valley, should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather across the remainder of the U.S.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending February 4, 2023

Europe: Chilly but dry weather prevailed over western Europe, where conditions remained overall favorable for dormant (central and north) to semi-dormant (south) winter grains and oilseeds. Rain and snow in central and eastern Europe sustained favorable soil moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed.

Middle East: A pair of strong storms, one of which arrived over Turkey at the end of the period, brought locally heavy rain and snow to much of the region, boosting moisture supplies for winter grains but hampering earthquake recovery efforts in Turkey and Syria.

Asia: Showers in northern India continued to support immature wheat and rapeseed. After a bout of bitter cold, mild weather returned to eastern and southern China, benefiting overwintering wheat and rapeseed. Showery weather in the Philippines maintained ample moisture supplies for corn, while dry weather encompassed rice areas in the north.

Australia: In the east, mid-week showers increased soil moisture for immature summer crops. Dry weather during the remainder of the week aided maturation of the earliest-sown sorghum.

South America: Warm, Sunny Weather Promoted Growth Of Argentine Summer Crops Following several weeks of beneficial rain, warmth and abundant sunshine benefited later-planted summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in central and northeastern Argentina. Showers maintained overall favorable conditions for Brazilian summer crops, although pockets of dryness lingered in southern farming areas.

South Africa: Moderate to heavy rainfall provided timely moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops advancing through reproduction, reversing January's trend of generally dry conditions.

WHEAT: The supply and demand outlook for 2022/23 U.S. wheat is largely unchanged this month with minor revisions to domestic use and ending stocks. Food use is lowered 2 million bushels to 975 million, which still is a record. The decrease is based on the NASS Flour Millings Products report, indicating a 2 percent reduction in wheat ground for flour for the October-December quarter compared to a year earlier. Seed use is raised 1 million bushels to 70 million, based primarily on NASS seed use data for the September-November quarter. Wheat exports are unchanged at 775 million tons with offsetting by-class changes. Projected 2022/23 ending stocks are raised 1 million bushels to 568 million. The 2022/23 season average farm price is forecast \$0.10 per bushel lower at \$9.00, based on prices received to date and expectations for cash prices for the remainder of 2022/23.

The global wheat outlook for 2022/23 is for increased supplies, consumption, trade, and stocks. Supplies are raised 2.4 million tons to 1,060.5 million, primarily on higher production for Australia and Russia. Australia production is raised 1.4 million tons to 38.0 million, which would be a third consecutive record. The majority of the increase is for Western Australia based on harvest receivals to date. Russia production is raised 1.0 million tons to 92.0 million on larger spring wheat harvested area.

Global consumption is increased 1.4 million tons to 791.2 million, mainly on higher feed and residual use by Canada, EU, and Russia more than offsetting lower food, seed, and industrial use by Bangladesh. World trade is raised 1.3 million tons to 212.9 million on higher exports by Australia, Ukraine, EU, and Russia more than offsetting reduced exports by Canada. Projected 2022/23 ending stocks are raised 0.9 million tons to 269.3 million on increases for Australia and China more than offsetting a reduction for Ukraine. However, ending stocks still remain the lowest since 2016/17.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2022/23 U.S. corn outlook is for lower corn used for ethanol and larger ending stocks. Corn used for ethanol is reduced 25 million bushels, based on data through December from the Grain Crushings and Co-Products Production report and weekly ethanol production data as reported by the Energy Information Administration for the month of January. With no other use changes, U.S. corn ending stocks are up 25 million bushels from last month. The season-average corn price received by producers is unchanged at \$6.70 per bushel.

Global coarse grain production for 2022/23 is forecast 3.6 million tons lower to 1,442.8 million. This month's foreign coarse grain outlook is for reduced production, consumption, and ending stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is down, with a decline for Argentina partially offset by increases for the Philippines and Vietnam. For Argentina, production is cut based on reductions to both area and yield. Foreign barley production is raised reflecting increases for Russia, Australia, and Uruguay.

Major global trade changes for 2022/23 include higher projected corn exports for Brazil, Ukraine, Paraguay, Turkey, and Indonesia, with a reduction for Argentina. For 2021/22, Argentina's exports for the marketing year beginning in March 2022 are lowered based on observed shipments to date, while Brazil is raised. Corn imports for 2022/23 are increased for the EU, with partly offsetting reductions for Indonesia and Malaysia. Sorghum imports are lowered for China, reflecting export cuts for Argentina and the United States. Foreign corn ending stocks are down relative to last month, with declines for Ukraine and Indonesia that are partly offset by increases for Brazil and Canada. Global corn ending stocks, at 295.3 million tons, are down 1.1 million.

BARLEY: February 8 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2022/2023 U.S. barley supplies were up at 232 million bushels from the projected estimates at 231 million bushels. The February report estimates a projected yield of 71.7 bushels/acre with 2.4 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the January 2022/2023 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 170 million bushels, and projected imports at 16 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2022/2023 are projected to be 62 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at \$7.30 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$7.30/bu in February 2022/2023 estimates.